TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1861.

Brigadier General.

Brigadier General under the President's requi- the people for the Union, the change in the sition. Gen. Schuzich will, we are quite sure, New York Tribune is a marvelous one. In the acquit himself well in his new position. He has latter part of November last, Genelay said in the a rare taste for military tactics, and is now a Tribune, as follows:
good disciplinarian, and no man doubts his patriotism and courage. The Generals are:

Major General-McCLELLAN. Brigadier Generals-Cox, BATES, SCHLEICH.

Obedience to Law.

In times like the present there, is an absolute In times like the present there, is an absolute necessity for every good citizen to cultivate, within the reach of his influence, reverence for law and order. All should be impressed with the majesty of the law, and the necessity for its vigorous enforcement. Everything like mobilaw should be frowned down; and the fomenters of discord should have no encouragement. Everything depends on the implicit obedience of the citizen to the law of the land. Without the citizen to the law of the land. Without the distinct of the law of the land. Without the citizen to the law of the land. Without the first service should be recession. That is true, but it is not the whole truth. To have said it all, Mr. Lincoln should have nor submit to the distinct propie will never receiptive nor submit to the distinct propie will never vectories nor erything depends on the implicit obedience of the citizen to the law of the land. Without this, civil strife and anarchy will be installed in the midst of community. Let every man, whether he be a civil magistrate, a military officer, a citizen or soldier, obey the law, and act in complete subordination to it, and then there need be no apprehension of any injury to the citizen or detriment to publie liberty, no matter how high the public excitement may run. Let all men remember that it is the first duty of a good citizen to obey the laws of the land; and in times like the present there is an absolute necessity for the most rigid and implicit obedience to and reliance upon the in the Southern States: law. The man, who would seek to take the law into his own hands, or encourage others to do so, is an enemy to order and the fee of public liberty.

A Glance at European Affairs

The present posture of affairs in Europe in dicates that great changes may be wrought there during the present season, as well as in our own country.

The Hungarians are threstening to attempt The Hungarians are threstening to attempt the full recovery of their nationality and independence. Notwithstanding this threatened on his way to Richmond and Washington, and dismemberment of his empire, Francis Joseph has collected two hundred thousand men near the famous Quadrilateral, with the ostensible not long hence, you beautiful emblem of our liberties object of preserving Venetia, but it is suspected with the covert design of regaining Lombardy, which he lost in 1859, and thus preventing the consolidation of Italy under Vicros Emanuel. with happy tears, and the fair ladies wavel their dampered handkeephick in fair ladies wavel

thought that the selection of a new Pope will be made, not from the French, but from the Ger-man or Italian Cardinals. Should an Italian be elected he will possess the prestige of nationality, which is now the popular watchword in Italy.

in a war with Austria, he would miss Garinal. in the field as much as he would Cavous in the cabinet. The statement is now current that GARIBALDI, even if quite restored to his former health, will not for the present make any attempt for the conquest of Venetia.

VICTOR EMANUEL has been recognized as King of Italy by England, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Portugal. But it is not probable that any of these powers will interfere in a quarrel between him and Francis Joseph. England has lost her fears of a French invasion, and sees in the military preparations Napoleon is now making only a disposition on his part to be ready to assist Victor Emanuel, in case he is engaged in a conflict with Austria. But if he bean or vegetable soup will be furnished at the renders assistance, Navannon will have to be paid for it, as he was in 1859 by the cession of Savoy and Nice. The probability is that if France assists VICTOR EMANUEL a second time against Austria, Naroleon will insist u nd obtain the annexation of Sardinia, orzome other equally valuable acquisition.

Er Since the 17th of April, 1861, it has been a favorite saying with the Republican politicians, that party must be sunk in devotion to the country; that all party lines are obliterated, and that we have now but one party, and that was the Union party.

As the people began to respond to the call for troops, and the brave volunteers rushed to the standard of their country, the cry was raised ing and sent a committee to Columbus to inhigher and higher by leading Republicans that duce Gov. DENNISON to review his letter and to there was no party any more; that we were all explain or modify the same. The committee for the country, the Constitution and the have performed their duty, and the last Cincin-Union. The ranks of the volunteers gave nati papers contain their report. The reply of ample evidence that the Democracy of Ohlo the Governor is thus given by them: were for the Union and the Flag. They were in line, keeping step and marching to the music of the Union; but the boisterous Republicans who were so industrious in proclaiming that all parties were ignored and buried in one grand Union party, did not, as a general thing, go into line, and become the defenders of the Government, in that branch of the service. They were (to use the expression of a Union man of a neighboring city) in some way unfit for military duty-they were "ruptured"-and hence excused. But it seems they are ready for service in another quarter, and in the 13th Congressional District, have put themselves in motion, as will be seen by the following card, which we find in the Sandusky Register of the 29th April, 1861.

Consequence of Delegates from the several Counties comprising the Thirteenth. Congressional District will be hold at Ebelty on the 14th day of May, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Representative in Congress for said District, at the election ordered by the Governor to be held on the 28th day of May, 1861. Allowing to each county a delegate for every one handred wates task and another for any fraction less than one hundred as dover fifty votes cast within it for the Republican Exectional Ticket at the last Presidential Election, (which is the rate adopted by the undersigned.) Huron will be entitled to forty-one; Richland thirty: Eric twenty-nine; Morrow twenty-three delegates and Gouventien.

T. C. McGEE, Eric County
F. WICKHAM, Havon do.
B. C. SMITH, Richland Co.
J. C. GODMAN, Morrow Co.

The above call in introduced by the Recipier.

The above call is introduced by the Register in the following smooth and ofly way:

We have no wish or purpose to calest into any partisan contest far the election of a member of Congress. Our Democratio friends have so had a responded to the call of duty at this crisis of our country that we have no wish to cross swords with them at this time. We believe that they will reciprocate the feeling and insumuch as the District was very largely Republican at the last election, and the Aministration was elected by Republicans, that they will permit the abelieve of a Republicans, that they will permit the abelien of a Republican member of Congress without contest. There as may be be manifest propriety in this, and we hape this course will be adopted by common consent.

If this be a proper index to the sentiment o Republicane, when they cry out that there is no more party—that we are all for the Union, &c., de. It is intended that the Democrats and conservative man of all parties are to go into the ranks and defend the Fing, while the "no party" od States Government.

An Indian Regiment.—Mr. S. W. Gags who returned to Buffalo on Monday evenion from a visit to the Cattaraugus Reservation states that the Indians of that tract held a council on Thursday of last week, and unanimously voted to organize an "Indian Regiment," on thousand strong, to serve in defence of the Unit od States Government.

The Ohio Statesman

Republicans are to stay at home and furnish the civil offices of the State, and clear men to Congress of their own stripe, because, as the Register says—"there access to be a manifest propriety in this, and we hope this course will

e adopted by common consent."

There is a degree of coolness in the above ovement in the 13th Congressional District which, when taken in connection with the pro essions of "no party," "all for the Union," &c., &c , in which the Republicans have been so onsily engaged, is really refreshing.

A Remarkable Change

We learn that the Governor has appointed Among the many wonderful revolutions in Hon. NEWTON SCHLEICH, of Fairfield county, as the opinions of men, caused by the uprising of

Any attempt to compel the cotton States to remain in the Union by force would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immertal Declaration of Independence—contrary to the fundamental ideas upon which human liberty is based.

If they really desire to go out, and will allow time to effect the separation peacefully, we shall do what see can to persuade the North to accede to their sciales.

In the issue of the Tribune, of Friday April 27, GREELEY said:

This is a remarkable change of tone, from what the white coat philosopher used in No vember. The conversion of our neighbor of the

Alex. H. Stehpens on his Way North

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Havre de Grace under date of the

I have very interesting intelligence from North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and South Carolina, given me by one of the most respec-able citizens of Brooklyn, L. I., who arrived this morning on his way home from a Southern trip. He saw Vice President and Assistant Arch Rebel Stephens at Goldsborough, N. C., on Sun-day last He heard him speak, and saw him drink. The entire population, one and all, great and small, turned out to hear him, and with them went my friend. Stephens appealed to the God of Nations and Battles to witness that this conflict was, on the side of the South, a just one; and one which no honest Southern man could shrink from The failing health of the Pope gives rise to their dampened handkerchiefs in feeble imitation as to his successor. It is and almost accordance to the fair ladies waved and almost spectral prophet, as with graceful carnestness he lifted band and eye to heaven.— All through these States, says my friend, the cethuaiasm is very great. Boys wish to enlist, ladies cheerfully equip their protectors, ministers exhort their charges to go forward to this

Mr. CONVERSE said that the contract was

Rations for the New York Velunteers.

The Quartermaster General of New York ad vertises for proposals for subsistence stores for the volunteers of that State, as follows:

For Breakfast, at 7 a. am., there will be fur nished for each man provision

8 ounces of Bread. At 12 m. for Dinner:

rate of one pint per man.

At 5 p. m. for Supper: 8 ounces of Bread.
3 pints of Coffee.
1, 1b of cold Beef or Mutton.
The Coffee to be furnished will be properly sweetened, and milk in due proportion will also

to be furnished to the New York boys?

The Cincinnati Committee and Gov. Dennison.

The recent letter of Gov. DENNISON to the Mayor of Cincinnati not being deemed satisfactory to some of the people of that City, who appear just now unduly excited, called a meet-

In reply the Governor stated, in substance, that the letter which was written in reply to a felegraph from Mayor Hatch, with the qualification as therein expressed, he thought, sufficiently explained his meaning, and that his sense of duty, and the circumstances surrounds him, compelled him to respectfully decline explaining, or modifying, or adding any thing thereto.

IJ A Baltimore correspondent of the Cin cinnati Enquirer, writing on the 27th April, says: Ginnati Laquiver, writing on the 2/1n April, saye:

I see many reports stating that President Davis and
General Beauregard were in Richmond. It is not so.—
Davis is at Montgomery, and Beauregard at Oharleston,
engaged in the superintendence of the sfairs of the South.

A. H. Stephens arrived[at Richmond on Taussiay, and
left yesterday. While there he negotiated a treaty of alliance between the Confederate States and Virginia, both
effensive and defensive, the Confederates guaranteeing
that their troops shall not attack the Federal Capital,
and Virginia assumes a position of an armed nontrality.

This is reliable.

Distances.

It is interesting to know the distances from Baltimore and Washington, to various points at which military movements may take place. The following will give some of the important points:

Harper's Ferry to Baltimor Partersburgh to Baltimor. Wheeling to Baltimor. ashington Branch Ralirod: Baltimore to Washington. Anapolis to Washington.

OHIO LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED SESSION. IN SENATE. MONDAY, April 29, 1861.

The roll was called, and no quorum present. After a call of the Senate, a quorum appeared, when the minutes of Saturday were read and approved. There being no business, the Senate

rday afternoon a bill was passed, author izing the Governor to call out aeven additions regiments of troops for State service; and ex-tending the term of service for the whole seven een regiments to six months

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, April 29, 1861. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. PARR called up his resolution to ac cept a proposition to sustain two regiments in Licking county, at 33 cents per man per day. Mr. FLAGG moved to fix it at 25 cents. Mr PLANTS moved to offer 15 cents, and said that a company had been raised in Meigs county, who are now sustained by the County Commissioners, to their entire satisfaction, a 12 cents per day to the man.

Mr FLAGG stated that at Cincinnati the troops had been sustained at 10 cents, and that in good style.

in good style.
On motion of Mr. BRUFF, the resolution was referred to the committee on Finance.
Mr. PARR, from the select committee to whom was referred H. B. 498—To annul the contract with Butler, Donaldson & Comstock-reported the same back, with amendments, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a

third time now.

Pending a call of the House,
Mr. McSCHOOLER obtained leave to cast
his vote in favor of H. B. 297.—The War Bill. mr. McSCHOOLER said:

By reason of unavoidable absence, I was not present during the consideration of H. B. 297. I was glad to learn that the Democracy of this Journal is not more wonderful than that of General Assembly unanimously supported that measure. Some days since I expressed the opinion that the Democracy of this State would stand ready, whenever demanded by the legitimate authorities, to rally in support of the Gov-ernment, whether assailed by a foreign or domestic enemy.

The Government at Washington, although 20th inst., gives the following rumors in refer-ence to the position of Strhess and the feeling tion to the will of the Democratic party, is,not withstanding, the legitimate Government of the United States of America. Every United States citizen, who is true to our time honored institutions, will rally in support of the Government, when in trouble, whether right or wrong. My sympathies are with the forces that fight under the American flag. I never will consent that that flag shall be insulted with impunity. I never will consent that our Government shall be overthrown by any human pow

> Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the claim of Haman Kent, reported adversely to the claim, when the committee was discharged from fur-ther consideration of the subject. H. B. 498 was then read the third time, when

Mr. VORIS said he was not willing to vote upon a statement of facts, till he was satisfied that the statement was well founded.

Mr. ANDREWS replied that he had seen

enough to satisfy any one, to which were added the statements of numbers of veritable men. He referred to the report of the committee on that subject.
Mr. SLUSSER said legislation was being push ed through most unduly, and he doubted whether this was within our province. He, therefore, moved that the bill lie on the table, which was

disagreed to—yeas 24, nays 44
Mr. BRUFF said that, as this contract was
made by the Governor in his official capacity,

ommittee.
Mr. CONVERSE said that the contract was missary department. It was made to run over all the time that soldiers shall be in the field. It was altogether a fraudulent affair, and ought to be annulled at once. Mr. BRUFF thought that it was not the busi-

ness of the Legislature to dispose of this mat-ter by any act. We have a proper committee to examine the matter, and he was willing to

was a mistaken one.

Mr. FLAGG replied that the contract is broken, and has been broken every day, and now, if the House permits the matter to pass by a short time, the opportunity to declare the contract void will be lost, because it will be presumed that we acquiesce in it.

Mr. VORIS agreed that this is an unwise

contract, and it may partake of the character of fraud; but he was not convinced that the case was clearly proven to be fraudulent. Till be had the evidence of that fact, he was not pre-Why is it that the Ohio Volunteers cannot at least secure rations as good as those which are to be furnished to the New York bows?

Mr. DEVORE said be did not doubt the truth of the statements of the committee, and he would gladly annul the contract. But if that were done, the troops can be ordered out of their quarters instanter, and what will be done for them in the interim? He moved that the comnclude Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Mr. JONAS objected to this motion, as it would lead to delay, while this matter requires mmediate action.

Mr. HILLS was in favor of doing somethin. Mr. HILLS was in favor of doing something promptly, but not precipitately. He hoped it would be referred, and a deliberate report would be made upon the subject. As to authority, if we are not competent to remedy this evil, we had better establish some other system of government, or we had better go home.

Mr. MYERS referred to the recent contract

for encampment grounds on the Little Miami, and expressed the opinion that it was more rea-sonable than appeared at first eight. If we have any authority to do so, he would vote for t-even to the stretch of authority.

Mr. JONES, of Hamilton, explained the na

ture of the contract for Camp grounds, and showed that it was fair and equitable.

Mr. PLANTS thought we had better rest upon our resolution passed on Saturday last, which recommends that the men be put upon Army rations at once, especially as we have no power

to pass the proposed amulling set.
Mr. DAVIS said that the report of the Committee on Saturday does not clearly prove a fraud in the contract. We must act upon this subject with reference to best principles, or we act for nothing. He wanted the bill to be referred, that the legal effect of it may be reported

passed.
Mr. McCUNE moved that the vote by which the House refused to pass this bill be reconside

When
The amendment was opposed by Mesure.
Scott, of Warren, Myers, Jones and Jones, of
Hamilton, and approved by Mesara. Baldwin Pending this question, the House adjourned

Mr. COLLINS offered the Rescised, That the Legislature adjourn on clausers, May lat, at 12 o'clock M, to meet Wednesday, 8th day of May, 1861, at 3 o'clock P.M. Lost.

Those who voted in the affirmative were-Mesers. Collins and Potwin-2. Those who voted in the negative were—
Mears. Breck, Bonar, Cuppy, Cummins,
Eason, Foster, Glass, Harrison, Harsh, Laskey,
McCail, Monroe, Morse, Newman, Parish, Perrill, Potts, Ready, Smith, Sprague, and White—

The Senate then took a recess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Tuesday, April 30, 1861. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Morris. Mr. KRUM offered a resolution directing the colunteers to be furnished with the rations according to the Army regulations, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HUGHES offered the following resolutions.

tion, which was adopted:

Resolued, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to furnish this House, forth-with, copies of all contracts made by the State authorities, military or civil, for clething for the volunteers, gun carriages, ordeance, ord-nance stores, and all other articles contracted for and furnished or to be furnished by the State, (except subsistence) for the use of the volunteers organized under the laws of Ohio and ordered into the service by the Governor of the State, in pursuance of the proclamation of the President of the United States

On motion of Mr. MYERS, H. B. 397, with

the Senate's amendments thereto—Relative to the Milford Bridge over the Little Miami River—was taken from the table, when the amendments were agreed to—yeas 63, nays 10. Mr. WOODS, from the committee of Conference on the matter of difference on H. B. 305—Relating to the circulation of bank notes of specie paying banks, made a report, which recommended that an amendment be adopted, which was agreed to—yeas 15, nays 56.

Mr. BALDWIN moved that the Senate be nformed that the House disagrees, and asks

or a second dommittee of colors was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BROWNE, of Miami, H.
B 383—To incorporate the Bank of Ohio—was taken from the table, when a few amendments taken from the table, when a few amendments second Lieutenant.

Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Brevet Second Lieutenant.

red to the committee of the Whole.
On motion of Mr. WOODS, S. B. 12-For the protection of birds and game-was taken from the table, when
Mr WOODS explained the report of the com nittee to whom this bill, was referred, which recommends that the woodpecker, quail and yellow-hammer, be protected through the entire

Mr. CARLISLE moved to amend the repor by striking out the woodpecker.

Mr. HUGHES supported this motion.

Mr. STEDMAN seconded this motion, and Mr. STEDMAN seconded this motion, and insisted that the woodpecker was a skalewag.

and came very near exhibiting total depravity line his nature. He repudiated book learning, and leutenant.

Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Adjutant, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant. sense was to rely upon those who have made the natural sciences, their lifetime study. The birds are invaluable to farmers in the destruction of

Mr. HILLS said his common sense experi ence had been that the woodpeckers devoured all his fruit. They are all his cherries, and then bored holes in the tree, so that insects could grow there, that they might have worms and feuit on one tree

Mr. VINCENT said he was for striking out the woodpecker. We are terribly infested with them, and especially those fellows that live by suction. He said they had found their way into ters exhort their charges to go forward to this which is now the popular watchword in Italy.

Garbaldi is at Turin, and is also in bad leads to be country. On Sunday, troops left Goldsborough for Fayette, at which point there is a fort, which fort they intend to take.

Grantaldi is at Turin, and is also in bad leads to extend over a length of time far beyond what was ever con The woodpecker was stricken from the roll of oted hirds.

The report was then agreed to, and the bill read a third time. Mr. THOMPSON of Summit, moved to strike out the penalty of imprisonment, which was agreed to, when the vote was taken on the bill, and it failed to pass—yeas 52, nays 15.

Mr. CONNERSE moved that the vote be re-

meidered, when Mr. DICKEY moved that the bill be amendto examine the matter, and he was willing to abide by their decision.

Mr. KRUM thought this question had been sufficiently discussed. There was no doubt and no difference among members as to the exorbitance of the price charged. He had doubts whether the House has the power to annul the contract. If it has, he was for annulling it at once. He disliked the temper which charges fraud, etc. It might be enough to say that it was a mistaken one.

Mr. DICKEY then moved that the vicindosure, "in reference to trespassers, which was disagreed to.

Mr. McCUNE moved that the bill be amendenced, when the bill be amendenced. Mr. DICKEY then moved to amend by changing the word "premises" to "enclosure," in reference to trespassers, which was disagreed to.

Mr. McCUNE moved that the vote whereby the penalty of imprisonment was stricken out be reconsidered, when the bill be amendenced. Mr. DICKEY then moved to amend by changing the word "premises" to "enclosure," in reference to trespassers, which was disagreed to.

Mr. McCUNE moved that the bill be amendenced by placing the qualit within the list of game, instead of singing birds, which was disagreed to.

Mr. DICKEY then moved that the bill be amendenced by placing the qualit within the list of game, instead of singing birds, which was disagreed to.

Mr. DICKEY then moved that the bill be amendenced.

The vote was taken on the passage of the bill, which resulted—yeas 62, nays 17 The House then took a recess.

The Ports to be Blockaded

The following are the forts and harbors from Cane Henry, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, to the mouth of the Rio Graude, all of which are to be blockaded according to the President's

Entrance to Chesapeake Bay, Va. and Md. Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, N. C.

Beaufort, N. C. Wilmington, N. C. Georgetown, S. C. Charleston, S. C. Beaufort, S. C. Savannah, Ga. nswick, Ga. St. Mary's, Florida. St. John's River, Florida

St. Augustine, Florida. Key West, Florida. Fort Jefferson, Florida. Cedar Keye, Florida. St. Marks, Florida. Pensacola, Florida.

Mobile, Alabama. . Mouths of the Mississippi, La Galveston, Texas. Matagorda Bay, Texas. Brazos Santiago, Texas. Mouth of the Rio Grande, Texas.

Mouth of the Rio Grande, Texas.

From the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande, the coast, except in Louisians, displays the same peculiarities. Low sandbars, latands, reefs and shoals, forming a constant succession of shallow sounds with inlets at very wide intervals. So few are these entrances to harbors for a coast of almost two thousand miles in length, that it would not require an extensive marine to lock the entire coast, so that a bale of cotton on a coast sloop would not find a place of exit. So complete a blockade is not necessary.

Mesars. Stafford & Tileston have to-day red, that the legal effect of it may be reported upon.

Mr. ANDREWS contended that the Commissary General had no power to make the contract. His duty was, to have substited the men under regulations, and not contracted for them at all. Having no power to make the contract, it could only be fraudulent, and ought to be an inulled at once.

The previous question was demanded, and sustained—yeas 39, nays 34.

The vote was then called on the bill, which resulted—yeas 43, nays 34. So the bill was not passed.

Mesers. Stafford & Tileston have to day heard from the South that their steamer Nash-ville has been taken by the authorities at Charleston, though whether it is a seizure or a forced purchase cannot yet be accertained. Lieutenant Merden, formerly of the Harriet Lane, has been appointed to the command of the taken steamer, and intends proceeding with ber out to sea, to intercept the next Catifornia steamer. Thus the Nashville will be the first privateer under the Southern Confederacy. It is possession letters of marque from Jeffer on Davis.

The purser of the Nashville, who left Charleston Tuesday, reports that there is no blockade of Charleston harbor. A British ves-sel entered that port on Sunday, and another on Mr. RODGERS moved that this motion be laid on the table—which was disagreed to. The vote was then reconsidered, when Mr. McCUNE renewed the motion to refer, which was agreed to yeas 63, nays 7—with its structions as moved by Mr. Devore.

The Senate's amendment to H. B 397—To provide for the porchane of the Millord Bridge over the Little Miami River—was taken up, when

The bearer of this information, in passing through Baltimore, found the city quiet. The stores and classes of amusement were reopened.

N. Y. Post of Saturday afternson

IN SENATE.

Terror, April 30, 1861.

Terror, April 30, 1861.

Terror, April 30, 1861.

Terror, April 30, 1861.

The weep no bills to read, no orders and no has volunteered to fight. The men who talk the londest are not the men to fight.

Army Pay Roll.

As much interest is felt in the pay of the army, we subjoin a list, taken from the last year's edition of the Army Register, of the pay and subsistence of all the grades in the army. In the first column will be found the nett salary per month, and in the second total salary per month, which includes rations, servant per monsu, hire, forage, etc , etc. GENERAL OFFICERS.

Licutenant General.

Alda-de-Camp and Military Secretary to Licutenant General, each.

Major General.

Sanior Aid-de Camp to General in Chief.

Aid-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Licutenant.

Brigadier General.

1 Aid-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Licutenant. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT. INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT. nspector General-Colonel 110 SIGNAL DEPARTMENT. Signal Officer-Major QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
 Quartermaster General
 Brig. General
 104

 Asst. Quartermaster General
 110
 110

 Deputy Quartermaster General
 120
 95

 Quartermaster
 Major
 96

 Asst. Quartermaster
 70
 70
 SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT. mary General of Subsistence-Col-

OFFICERS OF MOUNTED DRAGOONS, CAVALRY, RI-FLEMEN AND LIGHT ARTICLERY. el...... 110 Major...
Captain
First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant.
Brevet Second Lieutenant
Adjutant and Begimental Quartermaster, in
addition to pay of Lieutenant. OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY

in the above we have not inserted the Iractional parts of dollars, for convenience sake,
as they are of but little importance.

BELOW THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT.

The fort column denotes the new room.

The fort column denotes the new room.

The first column denotes the pay per month of artillery and infantry, and of dragoons and riflemen when serving on foot. The second column denotes the pay per month of light artillery, and of dragoons and riflemen when mountained. S. C. SPAULDING, W. A. GILES, W. A

The men now living in this country are company about to see a more awful and start than was ever yet exhibited. But A. W; PYLE, SIMPSON & PRIOR, ing panorama than was ever yet exhibited. But the exhibition is not to be a free one. We have got to pay tremendously for it.—Louisville Jour.

IJ All should read Prof. Wood's advertisement in another column.

D' See advertisement of Prof. MILLER's

GUERNSEY'S BALM IS one of the best remedies E.D. TISDALE for Headache we have ever known.

GUERNSEY'S BALM! NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Red, White and Blue DELAINES, CALICOES, RIBBONS, SILKS,

NECK TIES. Just opened by BAIN & BON, No. 29 South High street.

DEESS GOODS, New and Attractive. MOZAMBIQUES, TRAVELING POPLING, CHENI POPLINS, POIL DE CHEVERS.

FRENCH CHINTZES, FRENCH MUSLINS, FRENCH ORGANDIES. CHINESE WASHING SILKS, ELEGANT DRESS SILKS, HEAVY BASQUE AND MANTLE SIERS;
And all other new and fashionable materials most in CHAS. R. BACON, F. M. HARDISON, femand for handsome Dresses and Mantillas.

BAIN & SON,

No. 29 South High street. GEN'TS' PAPER COLLARS AND Handsome and economical. Also. Brawers, &c.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. 8. WINSTON, President. Isaac Annary, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE

Net Cash Assets, February 1, 1861, 86.989.856.74. BIGUEST COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES! I PAll the Profits are divided among the insured. ations and Pamphlets can be had by applying to FRED'K J. FAY, AGENT,

Carpenter's Building, 117 South High Street. Notice. CITY BANK OF COLUMBUS. THE FOLLOWING CHANGES WERE made in the the officers of this Bank, January 20th, 1861, to wit WM. A. PLATT, President, and Thomas Moores, Cashier, resigned their offices. Davin Taylor, Req., was then elected President and WS. A. PLATT appointed Cashier. By order of the Board of Directors.

feb 5, 1861-4if. W. A. PLATT, Oashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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